

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

PORTER CHARLTON LANDS,
HANDCUFFED, AT GENOA

Reporters Outwitted by Being
Invited Aboard Launch Which
Did NOT Meet Liner.

TLL PROTESTS USELESS

Prisoner Taken to the Barracks
of the Carabinieri and
Afterward Sent by
Train to Como.

Genoa, Aug. 30.—Porter Charlton, under escort of Lieutenant Franchini and Carabinieri Rizzo, of the Italian military police, was brought ashore here to-day on the arrival of the steamship Re d'Italia. After a few hours in prison he was hurried to Como, where he is to stand trial for the murder of his wife three years ago.

The strictest measures of precaution were adopted to guard Charlton, and by a stratagem the newspaper correspondents and photographers were prevented from approaching him. The head of the police invited the newspaper men aboard his launch. The invitation was eagerly accepted, in the belief that this would be a good means to reach the prisoner. The launch set out for the Re d'Italia, but suddenly stopped in midstream. All protests were unavailing, even when some of the American reporters threatened to take the matter up with the American authorities.

Charlton appeared in the gangway supported on either side by Franchini and Rizzo. He was handcuffed for the first time, but tried to conceal the fact by the use of a waterproof which was folded over his hands. He was very pale and kept biting his lips in order to maintain his composure.

Instead of the Marassi prison, where a great crowd had gathered, he was taken unexpectedly to the barracks of the carabinieri. The crowds then rushed to the barracks, but the gates were closed and guarded.

After a short interrogation by the captain of the carabinieri, Charlton was put on the 7:45 train for Como. Lieutenant Franchini and Rizzo, who had resumed their uniforms, still acted as his guard.

ENGLISHMEN DON ANKLETS

Part of Costume in Playing
Cricket Against Women.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Aug. 30.—English seaside resorts are getting more and more French, not only in their general gaiety, but also in their costumes. Everywhere the most beautiful confections can be seen. In most of the places the fun is fast and furious, and where there is a lack of bathing machines or tents the ladies dress in their automobiles.

Seaside, in the Isle of Wight, is particularly popular. There are all kinds of sports engaged in there and every one bathes from boats. One of the chief amusements is punting in the sea in canoes, many impromptu baths resulting. One quiet, calm day, half an hour after one of the great liners had passed, big breakers came rolling in unexpectedly. People with cameras, girls in their best frocks and men in flannels were all upset in the sea, making great fun for the watchers.

Cricket matches are a great feature, the men being handicapped by wearing skirts. When one man was arrested for dressing as a woman it damped the ardor of the players. However, he was discharged on making an explanation.

The chic thing for the men while playing is to wear watch bracelets around the ankle.

TO RAISE SUNKEN FLEET

Salvage Value of Turko-Egyptian Ships, \$3,850,000.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]
London, Aug. 23.—For something like thirty-six years more than sixty ships which once comprised the Turko-Egyptian fleet have been lying at the bottom of Navarino Bay, fathoms deep, but yet in water so clear and still that the sunken timbers can be seen from a rowboat.

A scheme is now on foot to recover the lost ships, and with the aid of apparatus invented by a Scotch engineer it is proposed to raise the fleet from its watery grave.

It is not altogether a submarine treasure hunt, but a serious proposition planned on business lines. It is said that the papers of the Egyptian admiral indicate that there were aboard the ships some millions of dollars, bags full of gold and thousands of ducats, with large quantities of jewelry, but what the New Salvage Company is actually after is the ships' timber and the guns, whose value is calculated at \$3,850,000.

There are sixty-three ships and twenty transports, and of these forty-three have been actually located.

LABOR EXPERTS IN CANADA

Boston Men Studying Operation
of Dominion Law.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—Charles G. Wood and Frank M. Bump, of Boston, appointed by Governor Foss of Massachusetts as special commissioners to investigate the industrial disputes act of Canada, will arrive in Ottawa on Thursday to consult with officials of the Labor Department.

The two commissioners have been instructed to learn whether the industrial act is superior to the Massachusetts law governing labor disputes. One important point is the Canadian procedure when the labor trouble involves a private business. The Massachusetts arbitration board has found it comparatively easy to handle public service industrial disputes, but much more difficult to make satisfactory settlements in the cases of private corporations.

The American commissioners also will meet some of the principals in recent industrial disputes in this country.

DOGS APPRECIATE MOVIES

Wildly Excited at Pictures
Showing Lions and Tigers.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]
London, Aug. 23.—In order to test the intelligence of dogs, a large number of men's best friends, most of them gentlemen of good birth and breeding, were brought together the other day to look at moving pictures. It was really remarkable to see that almost all the dogs became intensely excited at pictures of elephants, lions, tigers and other wild beasts were shown, and in a few minutes they quivered down, realizing that the whole thing was really a counterfeit presentation.

Walter Winans, the big game hunter and champion rifle shot, was one of the interested spectators at the entertainment. He said later that he did not believe that dogs understood "still" pictures. "I have a Pomeranian," he said, "and have painted a picture of it. I show the picture to the dog, but he takes no notice of it; he doesn't appear to see it."

On the other hand, if I show him a magic lantern slide with the very old picture of a man lying on his back awaiting rats, the motion of the rats being produced by turning a handle on the frame of the slide, he goes nearly mad. With the screen fixed so that the bottom is on the floor he will dash for the point where the rats seem to come up out of the floor."

The dogs on which the experiment was tried were all blooded animals, and included Brompton Duke, a mastiff for which \$3,000 has been refused, and Magdalen Peter Pan, a 3000 bull terrier.

OLD LONDON INN RESTORED

Crooked Billet Said to Date
Back to Henry VIII.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]
London, Aug. 23.—In spite of the fury of the destroyer and the misplaced zeal of the "restorer," the old London loved and inhabited by the earliest in England has not entirely disappeared. Some scattered traces of the ancient city still remain. One of these old places is the Crooked Billet, the oldest wine and spirit house in London.

There is every reason to believe that the old inn which stands so sturdily on Tower Hill dates from the time of Henry VIII. Often has it been threatened with destruction, but recently it was granted a new lease of life, and is now in the hands of the decorators, who happily, however, instead of "improving" it are merely restoring its pristine beauty.

Probably there is no London inn so romantic in the matter of aliding panels and concealed doors, secret rooms and underground passages—one of these reputedly leads to the Tower—and thick walls richly carved.

There is a tradition that Oliver Cromwell once lived at the Crooked Billet. The place was known in those days as "the old house at the bottom of the Minories."

DUBLIN STREETCAR RIOTS

Labor Man Refuses to Recognize
"English" Law in Ireland.

Dublin, Aug. 30.—Fierce rioting has resulted from the streetcar strike, which began last Tuesday, and the government has prohibited as seditious a mass meeting of strikers organized for Sunday. A great crowd assembled about the transport workers' headquarters to-night, and the police charged with clubs in an effort to disperse the demonstrators. Stones and broken bottles filled the air and many persons were hurt.

James Connolly, a Belfast labor leader, and Councillor Partridge have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment because of speeches inciting to riot. Connolly said that he recognized no English law in Ireland.

M. P. UNDER KNIFE IN N. Y.

Sir G. Doughty Quickly Recovers
from Serious Operation.

Sir George Doughty, the prominent Unionist member of the British Parliament and authority on matters pertaining to dominion and home fisheries, is recovering from a serious operation of lithotomy surgery at the Hotel Netherlands. Sir George is sixty-five years old. Sir George arrived in New York on August 22 from Vancouver, B. C., where he had been on a visit to his son Wilfrid Doughty. His intention was to sail on the steamship Olympic on the following day. The stress of a five-day railway journey, however, aggravated the ailment from which he was suffering, and it was necessary to summon the house physician, Dr. Hermann Vedder. Sir George was very solicitous that the doctor should administer such recuperative treatment as would enable him to resume his journey homeward. This, on investigation, the doctor found to be inconsistent with both comfort and safety and so informed the patient, and was able to dissuade him.

On Sunday the patient's condition became so serious that Dr. Vedder summoned Dr. J. Bentley Squires, the surgeon, of No. 49 East 49th street, and an operation was decided on. This was performed on Monday last, resulting in the removal of a calculus of the size of a walnut. Considering the serious nature of the surgery and the advanced age of the patient, a remarkably quick and satisfactory recovery ensued.

AMERICANS GO TO MEXICO

More Leaving by Way of Nogales than Returning.

Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 30.—Americans leaving Mexico through this port are outnumbered by those going into that country. Only six United States citizens came out of Sonora on the last train, while on the first train to-day into that Mexican state were Luis Hostetter, American Consul, returning to his post at Hermosillo, and several other American citizens.

Americans in Sonora are reported generally unconcerned for their safety. The military commander at Nogales, Sonora, has assured American Consul Simplich that absolute protection would be given foreigners.

BRITISH CRUISER AT PANAMA

Panama, Aug. 30.—The British cruiser New Zealand arrived here last night. Captain Lionel Halsey and the officers were taken on an inspection tour of the canal to-day. Among the entertainments arranged in honor of the visitors are a reception by Sir Claude Mallet, the British Minister, to-morrow, and a ball on Wednesday night, given by the members of the British and American colonies. The New Zealand will leave Panama on Thursday. Among her officers is Lieutenant Prince George of Battenberg, a relative of King George.

WILSON HAS ADMIRER
IN SENOR DE LA BARRA

Mexican Minister to France Expresses Implicit
Confidence in the President's Sense of
Justice and Impartiality.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Aug. 30.—Don Francisco de La Barra, who, with his wife and family, has been looking for a suitable mansion in Paris in which to install the Mexican Legation after his official reception as minister by President Poincaré, which has already been arranged to take place upon the President's return to Paris, as cabled to The Tribune, is very much gratified by the favorable tone of the French press and of French public opinion toward President Huerta and himself, as Huerta's representative.

During a further conversation to-day with The Tribune correspondent De La Barra said: "I wish most emphatically to dispel the false and malicious reports circulated about the alleged refusal of the French government to grant me official credentials. There never for a moment was any question of such refusal, and my personal relations here are eminently agreeable and flattering."

"Another report among the many misunderstandings that have recently gained ground in the American and English press is in regard to the statement that the Mexican customs revenues had been hypothecated to the French. This is incorrect. The customs revenues were simply offered as a guarantee for loans made by American."

British and French bankers—in other words, it is an international guarantee in the widest sense of the term, and does not concern France any more than the United States or England.

"I wish to impress upon all whom I meet that I have great admiration and sympathy for President Wilson, and have implicit confidence in his sense of justice and impartiality and his respect for the rights of sovereignty of a neighboring nation, and I feel sure these sentiments will be manifested by the Washington Cabinet as soon as President Wilson realizes all the elements and the full truth of the situation in Mexico. I repeat, I have genuine admiration and confidence in President Wilson, and only regret that I have never had the pleasure of meeting him personally."

"I know Mr. Root, whose frank, honest, statesmanlike declarations at the Pan-American Congress, during the Presidency of Mr. Roosevelt, caused a thoroughly good and explicit understanding between all American republics at the time, and who sounded the keynote of the policy that to-day, as then, affords the solid basis of friendship upon which the relations are established."

Señor de La Barra had a long conversation on Wednesday with Porfirio Diaz, who arrived in Paris from Interlaken, and who went back to Biarritz on Thursday.

REMODELS PARIS POLICE

M. Hennion, Prefect, Begins His
New Regime To-morrow.

OLD SCHEME A SURVIVAL

Force as Established by Louis
XIV Lasted Virtually to Days
of Louis Lepine.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]
Paris, Aug. 22.—Clement Hennion, who was selected by President Poincaré last March to succeed Louis Lepine as Prefect of Police, has completed the new organization of his department, which will go into force on September 1. It is surprising to find that the general system of the Paris police has, with few exceptions and modifications due to altered circumstances, remained very much as it was in the year 1867, when Louis XIV, after consultation with his Chancellor, Séguier, established the institution and placed the famous De la Reynie at the head of it, with extraordinary powers and with the title of Lieutenant general of police.

Napoleon, who entrusted the safety of Paris to Fouché, Minister of Police, whom he created Duc d'Ortante, found that the system established by Louis XIV worked so well that he maintained it with but few changes. Neither Charles X, nor Louis Philippe, nor Napoleon III nor the various governments of the Third Republic were able to improve the main principles of the organization, and President Poincaré, after devoting much time to the subject, has come to the conclusion, upon the advice of Premier Barthou and of M. Hennion, to make no radical changes in the organization, so that the new system is practically a continuation of the old one, merely freshened up in some of its details to conform with up-to-date needs.

The most important of the new measures is the suppression of the brigade of

"Bureti Criminelle" and replacing it by the brigade of "Police Judiciaire," under the direction of a judge of the Paris police court, to which is entrusted all the delicate, intricate matters coming from the criminal tribunals—matters which, for instance, like the affair of the pearl necklace recently stolen from the Postoffice Department in transit from Paris to London, require special investigations in France and abroad. Another energetic step taken by M. Hennion is the drastic purification of the methods of appointments to the brigades responsible for the good morals of the city, and for the control of the shopping public in large establishments where thefts are so frequent and so difficult to detect. The agents forming these brigades have during the last four years been appointed upon the recommendations of Senators and Deputies and municipal councilmen. This has opened the doors to politics, because the personal influence exerted by the constituents of Parisian delegates to gain the suffrage of the liquor vendors where electors meet and discuss their affairs has become so great as to outweigh all other considerations, such as the moral standing or professional capacity of the candidates. These agents wear civil clothes and bear tickets and mandates conferring extraordinary powers. The recent police scandals brought to light by M. Hennion, and due to police agents in civil dress, have aroused public indignation and have led to the revision of more than a dozen sentences pronounced by the police courts. As already cabled to The Tribune, M. Hennion discovered among these agents a band of criminals who called themselves "Tammanyists," and who, by shameless abuse of power, blackmail and by arrests for theft of innocent persons upon whose persons had been slipped articles belonging to the shops that they had visited, thus enabling the agents to obtain premiums and rewards for successful arrests, have been plundering the public to the tune of thousands of dollars. The exploits of the "Tammanyists" surpass anything depicted by Anatole France in his police novel, "Crestin-quebille." The head of the "Tammanyists" was Police Agent Gaillard, whose eldest daughter had been elected "Reine des Reines" of Parisian working girls during the carnival festivities last spring, and as such received numerous presents and had her voyage to Brussels paid for by the city of Paris. This Gaillard procured false tickets of identity and false police commissions for his numerous accomplices, who aided him in his blackmailing operations. Upward of forty instances have been disclosed of innocent persons having been arrested, convicted, fined and imprisoned on false evidence manufactured by Gaillard and his band of "Tammanyists." A respectable, hard working carpenter named Mougéno was arrested and convicted on the false accusation of living upon the illicit earnings of a young woman in the Latin Quarter, which made him amenable to the "white slave" laws. A young student named Loupette was quietly slipping a glass of beer in a café with his friends when he was arrested on a false charge by the "Tammanyists." Loupette and his comrades showed resistance, and the agents freed; used their fists, but Gaillard received a slight scratch on the forehead. In the courts Gaillard accused Loupette with having drawn a knife upon him—the knife having been surreptitiously slipped into Loupette's pocket to serve as evidence—said, in spite of the fact that the doctors testified that the wound could not have been made with a sharp instrument, but was merely a scratch, Loupette was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, while the "Tammanyist" Gaillard received \$10 for making the arrest, besides a bronze medal and pecuniary indemnity awarded to officers "injured during the performance of their duty"—the "victims of duty" to which Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given a large fund to enable the Prefect of Police to reward civic courage.

M. Hennion has now swept the Paris police clean of the "Tammanyist" band, and it is no exaggeration to say that, in spite of these black sheep, the Paris police contains as honest, brave and devoted men as can be found anywhere.

THE BEST EXERCISE.

Even doctors are not always literal in their prescriptions. "You must take exercise," said the doctor to a patient. "The motor car, in a case like yours, gives the best exercise that." "But I cannot afford a car on insurance pay," the patient growled. "Don't buy one, just dodge 'em," said the doctor.—Dundee Advertiser.

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